

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

For the Senate: **ELI H. HALL.**

For the House of Commons: **S. J. PERSON, DANIEL SHAW.**

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large: **ALFRED M. SCOTLAND, OF ROCKINGHAM, ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.**

Districts.	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.	5th District.	6th District.	7th District.	8th District.
JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.	WM. B. BODMAN, of Beaufort.	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.	HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.	J. R. MCLEAN, of Guilford.	F. W. LIGER, of Rockingham.	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.	

Appointments.

Meas. Pool and Ellis will address the people at the places and times named below. Speaking will commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.								
Lenoir, Caldwell, Friday, June 22.								
Morgan, Burke, Saturday, do 23.								
Marion, McDowell, Monday, do 25.								

Appointments.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly:

Federal Point.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Masonboro.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Middle Sound.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Topical Sound.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Holly Shelter.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Rocky Point.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
South Washington.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Upper Black River.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Piney Woods.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Moore's Creek.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Catawba.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Long Creek.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

The National Democratic Convention.

We received two private dispatches yesterday evening from Baltimore. They, however, contain but little information in addition to what we gave yesterday. Nothing appears to have been effected up to the time the dispatches were placed in the office at Baltimore. It appears that much and somewhat excited discussions arose upon the proposition to re-admit the delegates from the withdrawing States. Some of the ultra Douglas men manifested a strong disposition to exclude them all, while others—the more moderate of his friends—manifested a willingness to admit them. The prospects of coming to an amicable understanding seemed to be very gloomy. Mr. Douglas's friends were rampant, and much, if not everything, depends upon the admission of the withdrawing States. All seems to be at sea, with the prospect of a disruption of the Convention. So says our latest dispatch. Our regular dispatches to-day will probably be more full, and up to the adjournment last evening.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received by telegraph the following:

"In the Convention on yesterday (19th) the question of admitting the seceding States was referred to the Committee on Credentials. The admission to be unconditional. The Committee will not, probably, report before noon to-day. It is believed they will report in favor of Southern Rights delegates from Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. It is doubtful whether they will reject Alabama, Florida and Texas. How or when the Convention will decide, no one knows. There are some slight gleams of daylight; also much bitterness manifested by the Douglasites."

So matters now stand. From the tenor of our dispatches, we are inclined to the opinion that a compromise will yet take place, and a new candidate be brought forward. We may, however, be mistaken, but we think this is what our correspondent means by the expression—"gleams of daylight." We must wait with patience, and take things easy.—Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Herald of Saturday, in its brilliant and would-be funny commentary upon the address of Judge Person, makes, for it, a wonderful confession. It admits that a Democrat can be courteous towards his opponents. This is an admission of which, for its novelty, we desire here to make a note.

The Herald derives comfort and consolation from the Judge's speech. Well, it must have been said in need of comfort, and awfully disconsolate to have been able to extract any balm from that source. We trust that many other doses of the same sort may be administered to the "sick man" of the Herald before the campaign closes. It is true, the speaker did not reply in detail to Mr. Badger's oration, for he had, his subject would have been "Badger" instead of "ad valorem." The question of taxation, ad valorem, we reaffirm, was treated by Judge Person in a manner able and masterly, and to all others not blinded by party prejudice. He did not content himself by simply asking if this new system was not dangerous and unjust, but by an appeal to facts and figures, and by a complete array of arguments he proved they it was dangerous and unjust.

We are happy to know that the public will again have the pleasure of hearing him upon this subject.

From the Daily Journal of the 19th inst.

Know-Nothing Candidates for the Legislature.

The Herald is stated. It actually "hurrahed." It has at its mast head two candidates for the town of Wilmington, for seats in the next House of Commons. To-day will doubtless bring forth the third—a candidate for the Senate. It is understood his name would have appeared yesterday but for the fact that the leaders could not induce a certain gentleman to allow his name to be used merely for the purpose of being defeated.

"Hurrah" says the Herald. "The town of Wilmington has very important interests to be protected and cared for," and "Oliver P. Meares" and "Frederick D. Poisson," Esqrs., are the gentlemen to "care for and protect" those "interests." They are certainly clever young gentlemen, and we respect them as such, as well as for their boldness in opposing the Democrats. But we doubt very much whether the Democracy of New Hanover county have yet made up their minds to entrust their business in the hands of the Opposition.—We shall see. It has been a long time since the Opposition have had the boldness to show their hands openly in New Hanover county. We do not regret that they have at last concluded to come out from their hiding places and dark holes. It looks more manly than formerly. It shows independence—nerve—and we like to see it. We shall know how and where to find them now. The people of the county will be able to watch them, and they will tell them a secret in August next to be remembered by them for all time to come. Mark our words. Their race will be short, and they will die without a struggle.

The Democratic nominees—Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. Samuel J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., (if the latter gentleman accepts) for the Commons, will receive the largest vote ever given to any candidates for the Legislature since our residence in Wilmington, while the vote for Gov. Ellis will not be less than the party's full strength.

The Democratic candidates are all gentlemen of known ability, and the party will rally around them with an alacrity seldom surpassed. We are truly pleased to see that the Opposition have taken this stand. It is what we have all along desired. They may depend upon it, the Democratic party will not regret their course.

A lady in Tennessee, when kissed, says: "You thief, put that right back where you got it!"

We published last week the announcement of the marriage of a young gentleman by the name of James M. Moore, of this County, to a young lady of Wake County by the name of Martha R. Shihon. The letter containing the announcement was regularly signed by the writer, and, as a matter of course, we took it as genuine. We learn from Mr. Moore that the announcement is utterly false. As soon as we heard of this we enclosed the note from which we copied the notice, to a friend of Mr. Moore's, with the view of settling out the guilty culprit, and bringing him before the public, in a manner which he will not be likely to forget the remainder of his days. Any person who will so far forget himself as to thus tamper with the feelings of others, deserves the execration and scorn of all decent people.

We received the following letter from Mr. Moore yesterday morning's mail:

SPRING GARDEN, NEW HANOVER CO., JUNE 17, 1860.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:—

GENTLEMEN:—In common with my friends, I regret on my arrival home from school to see that some foolish person has perpetrated a malicious falsehood upon me, by causing you to say in your last weekly issue that I was married on the third of this month. The whole thing is a wicked fabrication. At my age, and with my inclinations and purposes in life, I hope that no one who knows me has for a moment believed the publication to be true. I ask of you the favor to aid me to ferret out the author of this marriage notice, in order that his name and character may be held up by the press to that public reprobation and disgrace he so richly merits.

Yours &c. JAMES M. MOORE.

The Agricultural Fair.

To be held at Goldsboro' this fall, promises to be something worthy of attending. The Goldsboro' Tribune says:—

"From the energy and enterprise and industry that mark the progress of those having the matter in charge, we may confidently look for an exhibition at our Fair in the ensuing season that will be cheering to the public heart, and inspire our agricultural and mechanical operators with zeal in the cause."

The Fair Grounds contains about twenty-one acres, situated immediately on the W. & Weldon Railroad, and just within the limits of the town. The main building for exhibiting articles of all kinds is in the form of a cross, each wing 30 feet wide by 50 feet in length, each wing in the centre meeting in a room 30 feet square, which is two stories in height, containing on the first floor a ladies' room, and offices for the committees. The trotting course is one-third of a mile in circumference, and the grounds are enclosed with a high fence, on two sides of which are stalls for the live stock.

It is proposed to hold the Exhibition the week after the Raleigh Fair.

The premiums will be as large or larger than those heretofore offered by any Agricultural Fair in this State, and every effort will be made to ensure justice to all exhibitors. We learn that the Fair building has been proffered to the Committee of Arrangements, to be used in the celebration of the 4th of July next.

John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, has received and accepted the nomination, to fill the vacancy created by Mr. McDowell's resignation, for a seat in the next Legislature from the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick. Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Richmond and Robeson Counties.

The Democracy of Harnett have nominated, by acclamation, J. C. Williams, Esq., to fill the vacancy on the ticket, occasioned by the withdrawal of C. H. Coffield, Esq.

The Baltimore Convention.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated Baltimore June 17th, says:—"The outside pressure, in favor of Douglas is very strong. The general impression is that a large portion of the Douglas Delegates will oppose the admission of the seceding Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and will favor the admission of the new Delegates who may present themselves. The whole matter will be referred to the Committee on Credentials, who will report thereon on Tuesday morning. If they report against the admission of the seceders, or if their report is not adopted, through the action of the friends of Douglas, then the seceders will go back to Richmond. Several Northern Delegates, who are opposed to the nomination of Douglas, will also withdraw. If things go on harmoniously, however, it is believed that a new candidate will be put in nomination and successfully carried through. The friends of Douglas claim 156 votes for him on the first ballot. Both factions are more bitter and excitable than they were at Charleston."

Thos. Loring, Esq.

We agree with the Newbern Progress, that we are pleased to see through the Tribune that Mr. L. has an idea of according to the suggestions of the Wilson Ledger, to publish his auto-biography. The record of his eventful life would prove both highly interesting and instructive. In noticing this matter in the Tribune, Mr. L. uses the following language:—"But one consideration would impel us to take upon ourselves the great labor of writing an auto-biography would be the hope of relieving the means in part to pay our debts, which tell so heavily upon us in the late disruption of our business. We know that the chief claimant, Mr. Jones, has demands of importance, would not allow us to suffer a day's anxiety and pain to receive the whole of it. It seems to us no man ever had such friends as we have, and the more we speak of the matter, the more our friends we have received on earth, if they could be combined in one. So it is not because any one embarrasses or disturbs us that we desire to make money out of this project, but we trust only to do our best for those who have done their best for us; and because it is our duty to make use of all the lawful means placed in our power by Providence, to accomplish this object."

John Kendall, Esq., son of Hon. Amos Kendall, and former Superintendent of the Seaboard & Magnetic Telegraph lines, has been appointed General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company's lines extending from Sackville, N. B., to New Orleans, with branches to Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati and other important points. From Mr. Kendall's long experience in telegraphic operations, the press and the public are led to entertain the hope that the concentration of control in a person of Mr. Kendall's well known ability, may result in great advantages to those having occasion to use this important and indispensable means of commercial and social communication.

The overland mail from California, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., has arrived at Springfield. It is feared that the Pony Express of the 20th has been cut off, as it had not arrived at Carson Valley on the 28th.

Accounts from Carson Valley to the 24th ult. state that 1,500 Indians were in the vicinity of Pyramid Lakes. Six hundred hunters and two hundred troops were to attack them.

On the 22d six men and six mules were taken by the Indians, near Little Shasta river.

The Quaker City, at New York, brings Havana dates to the 14th inst. The Sugar market was quiet, owing to the scarcity of shipping and the firmness of holders. Molasses was also quiet from the same causes. Exchange on London 13 to 13½ per cent; on New York ¾ to 1¼ premium.

Dividends.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on the 4th of July next. The annual meeting of the stockholders takes place on Wednesday, the 4th of July.

MURDER.—An affray occurred in this county, near Ussell's Mills, on Monday night last, in which Richard Anderson was stabbed in different parts of his body, and killed, by Bright D. Anderson, a married man, and we learn, was prompted by jealousy to attack Best, which he did with a gun, when the affray terminated fatally to Anderson as recorded above. At the time of our going to press, Best had been arrested.

Another affray occurred at Scottville, immediately on the W. & W. R. R., short time ago, in which a young man, named Henry Vall, it was at first thought had injuries were fatal, but we learn he is recovering. He was arrested and lodged in jail at this place.—Goldsboro' Tribune, 20th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 19th, 1860.

The Convention met at 11½ o'clock on yesterday.

Hon. Caleb Cushing in the Chair.

Several resolutions were offered, with the view of admitting the contesting delegations from the South, to seats in the Convention, and long debates took place on each, when the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

At the evening session, the following resolution was offered as a substitute by Mr. Church, of New York:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and that said committee be hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same, and report the names of the persons entitled to seats, with the distinct understanding, however, that every person accepted to a seat in the Convention, be bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention, and support the nominations.

Mr. Church, of Pa., offered a resolution as an amendment, that the President of the Convention be authorized to issue tickets of admission to the delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, in which States are no contesting delegations; and that in Delaware, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, where there are contesting delegations, a Committee on Credentials shall be appointed by the several delegations, to report upon said States. The amendment was sustained, and the vote on the main question was pending when the Convention adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1860.

The Convention met yesterday at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The amendments to the resolutions concerning the contesting delegates were withdrawn, and the following adopted:

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CONGRESS.

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The House confirmed the right of Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, to his seat in that body.

CONGRESS—YESTERDAY.

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SENATE.—The report of the Committee of Conference was adopted and the Homestead Bill passed.

The House took favorable action on the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill for the purchase of Coal and Naval Stations on the Chequapi transit, near Panama.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., June 18th, 1860.

The Steamship Bokeham, from Liverpool has arrived at this place, and was boarded by the news boat of the associated Press. She sailed on the 6th and brings telegraphic dates via Londonderry to the 7th inst.

The delay of the sailing of the Great Eastern is confirmed.

It is reported that the Neapolitan army of Palermo, forty-five thousand strong, had capitulated to Garibaldi and were allowed to depart with the honors of war.

Later advices, however, say that the King refused to accept the terms of capitulation and hostilities were to be recommenced. The Neapolitan General went over to the revolutionists. Garibaldi was still master of the town, but the forts were occupied by the Neapolitan troops. The armistice would, however, last till the 5th.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 6th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of three days reached 17,000 bales.

The market has a declining tendency and quotations are largely maintained.—inferior qualities are very irregular. Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency, except for Corn which is very dull. Provisions are dull. Consols are unchanged.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.]

Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales. Flour advanced 5 cents; Southern \$5 60 to \$5 90 per bush. Wheat advanced one cent. Corn buoyant; Western yellow 70 cents per bush. Spirits Turpentine dull at 42 to 43 cents per gallon. Rosin firm at \$1 55 to \$1 56 for Common. Rice steady.

The Discussion at Winston.

From the Western Sentinel.

The gubernatorial candidates, agreeable to appointment, visited our town on Wednesday the 13th inst. Both of the gentlemen were in good health and looking well. Both seemed enthusiastic, and to all appearances, hopeful of success. Mr. Pool opened the discussion, and argued that we were in the hands of a tyrant, and to visit this portion of the State, he was comparatively a stranger. He appeared as a candidate, to fill the highest office in the State. It had been the custom of himself and the Governor to discuss the question of taxation in connection with the Charleston Convention; but as that Convention had failed to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and as he had no party support, he felt more Convention would do so between the two, and he would leave out entirely that idea. He said he differed with the Governor upon the great principle of equal taxation. He was in favor of taxing all property of every species according to its value. The land he held in the West. He said that there was an odious and unjust restriction embraced in the Constitution of the State, prohibiting the Legislature from taxing negroes in the same proportion as Bank Stock, Dividends, Merchandize, and other sources of revenue. This restriction he proposed to remove by calling together a Convention of the people to alter the Constitution. He argued in support of his proposition that the slave interest of the State was its peculiarly favored; and that it was outrageously unjust for this system to be continued. The whole burden of his speech amounted to an effort to array the prejudices of the non-slaveholding against the slaveholding portion of the community. He said that the time might come when the borders of the Abolitionist and the South would stand in battle array against the South; when Southern men might be called to defend their hearthstones and their property; when fraternal blood would be shed, and the country precipitated into a desperate war. In this hour, he told the people, that the slaveholders of the State would not be able to protect their property, and he would protect their property; that it would have to be done by the poor—the non-slaveholding portion of the community, who could raise at least eighty thousand soldiers. It was about slave property that the country was disturbed so much, and it was unjust that this species of property should not bear its equal proportion of the burdens of taxation. He said that the Democratic party had ever made the negro question subservient to their ends. That when Mr. Fillmore was before the people, four years ago, as a candidate for the Presidency—a man who he regarded as being pure and spotless as the river snow, the Democrats said that to vote for him was to vote for a publican. That when the old Whig party wanted to establish a protective tariff, the Democrats said that it would work to the injury of the institution of slavery. He attempted to defend himself for having sat as a responsible member of the Assembly for two successive sessions, when the question of the ad valorem system was made and discussed, and never once opened his mouth in favor of it; but when the question was put, deliberately, in every instance, recorded his vote against it. He wound up his speech by telling the people that he was as good a Whig as ever lived. That no man need vote for him, supposing that he was anything else but a Whig. He was an American; he belonged to the Know Nothing party, and he was proud of, and gloried in the Constitutional Union party, that had nominated Bell and Everett, and that had for its platform, "The Constitution and the Union of the States."

Gov. Ellis in reply, arose and said, that his competitor had expressed of gratitude to the people for so large an assemblage, coming up even from different counties, to hear them discuss the issues involved in the campaign. He appeared also as a candidate to fill the office another term, of Chief Executive of the State. To the people

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